

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 3

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2140.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every steamer. Or-  
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MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-  
tion made to order

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-  
BER is used in the Stamps made by  
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

## BRITONS ON DEFENSIVE

Few Hours' Later News  
From the War.

## A BIG FIGHT EXPECTED

The British Are Fortifying and Reen-  
forcements Are Arriving at  
the Cape.

The steamship China, from the Ori-  
ent, brought advices which, though  
dated December 28th, are a few hours  
later than those received from the  
Coast by the last mail. They do not  
reveal any particular change in the  
situation save that the English are  
now on the defensive. Meanwhile  
heavy reinforcements are reaching the  
Cape and decisive battles are expected  
soon. Following are the brief Reuter  
telegrams in point:

LONDON, December 28.—2:20 a. m.  
—Eleven thousand reinforcements have  
arrived at the Cape.

The situation is quiet but big fight-  
ing is expected soon.

SHANGHAI, December 28.—Com-  
munications have been opened be-  
tween the Modder river and the Deaar,  
70 miles distant, by means of Marconi's  
system of wireless telegraphy. The ar-  
rangement works perfectly.

Reuter's agent on the Modder re-  
ports that intermittent shelling has  
been the order of the day on both sides  
since the 21st. The Boer shells fall  
short.

The Sterkstroom correspondent of  
the London Times says that it is fear  
and not loyalty which prevents a gen-  
eral rising of the Dutch settlers (in  
Cape Colony, Natal, and the adjoining  
British possessions).

The recent reverses of the British  
encouraged many waverers to join the  
Boers, although the number of those  
who joined in this way is exaggerated.  
Nevertheless the Boers and Free States  
are said to be bitterly disappointed at  
the small number of Dutch colonists  
who are joining them.

The Boer positions at Colenso were  
again shelled with lyddite on the 21st.  
An official dispatch from Capetown  
dated the 26th inst. states that the sit-  
uation is unchanged.

Mr. Chuen reports that the enemy's  
force has increased, and that the Boers  
are now engaged in entrenching 3½  
miles from the outlying pickets of the  
British.

Gatacre is endeavoring to reopen  
communications with the Indwe colliers  
(in the N. E. of Cape Colony).  
Lord Kitchener embarked at Gibraltar  
on the Dunottar Castle.

The embarkation of the sixth division  
will be completed next Monday.

The mobilization of the seventh divi-  
sion will be completed on Saturday.

The New South Wales Battery sails  
on Saturday.

The Queen of England entertained at  
Windsor the wives and families of the  
guards, now in South Africa.

Lord Stanley joins Lord Robert's  
staff.

The following cablegram was received  
at the French legation in Tokyo.

SAIGON, December 27.—Intelligence  
from the Cape is to the effect that the  
English are fortifying their positions.  
They seem desirous to confine them-  
selves for the moment to acting on the  
defensive.

## ABOUT WATER SUPPLY.

What Superintendent Andrew Brown  
Thinks of the Matter.

Editor Advertiser:—In the Bulletin  
of yesterday I see there is an offer of  
more water for the city of Honolulu.

Mr. Richardson, superintendent of the  
Pahoa Water Works, offers the city  
three million gallons per day. So far  
as the city of Honolulu is concerned  
the Government pumps are capable of  
supplying all the water required for  
the city and for fires. This has been  
amply proved during the past week  
with only the Beretania street pumps  
running. The Makiki pumps are in  
good order and can be started at any  
time in one hour, should the Beretania  
street pumps break down.

If Mr. Richardson would give us  
three million gallons of water up Nu-  
anu valley, where it is wanted, I would  
only be too glad to further the offer he  
has made. What is wanted is a large  
reservoir above Luakaha that will hold  
a six months' supply of water, with a  
filter plant, say of four million gallons  
per day; then the rate payers on the  
higher levels will have good water and  
plenty of it, and there will be abun-  
dant water-power to run the lights  
and pumps. There will then be no  
necessity for using coal as at present.

Plans were made seven or eight  
years ago for a reservoir in the valley  
and it is hoped that the day is not far  
distant when they will be used for that  
greatly needed improvement.

ANDREW BROWN,  
Superintendent Honolulu Water Works.

Several letters were read from Pro-  
fessor Koebele at the meeting of the  
Bureau of Agriculture. He is prob-  
ably now in Queensland. He sent  
some insects by the steamship Boana,  
but they are well on their way to San  
Francisco, owing to quarantine regula-  
tions.

## THE DOCTORS SOUND A NOTE OF WARNING

They Unite Upon Most Drastic  
Proposals.

LOCAL CONDITIONS ARE VERY  
MUCH IN NEED OF REFORM

Dr. Cooper Makes a Thoughtful Address Which  
is Followed Up by a Series of  
Strong Speeches.

A meeting of the physicians of Hon-  
olulu was held at the Progress hall  
on Saturday night for the purpose of  
discussing the sanitation of the city.

The following doctors were present:  
Drs. Cooper, Day, Hodgins, Taylor,  
Raymond, Myers, Hoffmann, Pratt,  
Emerson, Alvarez, Bowman, Scapa-  
rone, Burgess, Cleveland, G. W. Jobe  
and George A. Zeller.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president of the  
Medical Society of Hawaii, occupied  
the chair and called the meeting to  
order at 8:45, and said:

"At this, our regular monthly meet-  
ing, and especially at this time, the  
subject of the sanitation of Honolulu  
has been suggested as the most ab-  
sorbing topic. We will discuss this  
subject this evening."

"The sanitation of Honolulu is pre-  
sented to us now in a manner more  
forceful than ever before and the duty

rests upon us to meet it with a  
plant sufficiently large to supply  
the partial needs of the city; it  
having been estimated that from three  
to four million gallons a day come  
from the Nuuanu source, and these fig-  
ures show that the cost would be only  
trifling compared to the benefit we  
would derive. One immense advan-  
tage is possessed by this city which in  
the future we may be able to improve.  
That is the vast body of artesian water  
which we know may be tapped at will.

This water has been proven to be suf-  
ficiently pure, and in our practice we  
find that districts supplied only from  
artesian wells show a smaller percent-  
age of febrile diseases than other sec-  
tions of the city. With continued  
growth and a greater water system, en-  
largement of the artesian supply can-  
not but be of lasting benefit to the  
community. Each summer brings the  
recurrent cry of water famine. Of the  
many suggested improvements none  
seems more practical than supplying  
throughout the city salt water for  
fire purposes primarily and where it  
is desired of house connections for bath  
and flushing purposes. The greatest  
good has resulted in older cities from  
the use of sea water in large quantities  
to flush the sewers, and in many cities  
it is used to sprinkle the streets. In  
time we may have to face the problem  
of public baths, and these would be of  
much greater help to the people of the  
city were they furnished with sea water.

About Sewerage.

"At last we have, after persistent ef-  
forts of several years, the beginning  
of a sewer system, which is now in  
the course of construction. Engineered  
by an expert in city sanitation, the nu-  
cleus of a perfect drainage plan is be-  
ing put down. But it is no more than  
a nucleus, for it has become apparent  
that it is absolutely inadequate to the  
needs of the city even as it now is. It  
is more true in cities than in anything  
else that we build for a future. Surely  
none of us will doubt that our city is  
destined to be greater and broader and  
as we put down the foundation those  
who come after us will reap the benefit  
in health and happiness. While the  
system now planned will take care of  
the center of the city, there are grow-  
ing districts just outside which must  
be protected and the pipes should  
reach the outskirts before we are sat-  
isfied that we have the greatest good  
from the drainage plans.

As to Garbage.

"The disposition of the refuse of a  
city has of recent years engaged the  
best efforts of sanitary engineers. Two  
plans seem to be feasible. One which  
is most used in the United States is  
the consumption of garbage in special  
furnaces. By this plan intense heat is  
applied to the collected refuse matter so  
the consumption is absolute. Such  
progress has been made in construc-  
tion that now the burning of a city's  
garbage is carried on with a minimum  
of annoyance to the nasal organs of  
those living near the crematories, as  
the gases help to furnish the fuel. In  
Europe, where economy is more care-  
fully studied, a plan which is meeting  
with great favor and success is the  
sterilizing of all garbage and the solids  
carried by the sewers, by subjecting  
them to great heat in retorts, and the  
organic matter thus reduced is sold as  
fertilizer, practically in some instances  
paying the expenses of collection. Should  
this latter plan seem feasible here  
the resultant fertilizer should find  
ready market on the plantations.

Disposition of the Dead.

"The enthusiasm of a few short  
months ago to secure and provide bur-  
ial grounds outside the city limits ap-  
pears to have evaporated, and we find  
that we are just where we were when  
the agitation seemed to be bearing  
fruit. The cemeteries are becoming  
crowded, some are more than filled  
and the necessity for provision for fu-  
ture interments again presents itself.  
Burials within the limits of a city  
should not be allowed. Medical men  
have almost without exception ex-  
pressed themselves as believing that  
cremation is the only scientific and  
sanitary method of disposing of the  
dead. It has been deemed wise to de-  
stroy the bodies of plague victims by  
fire and a crematory would be a wel-  
come addition to our sanitary facili-  
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Menace of Chinatown.

"That portion of the city commonly  
spoken of as 'Chinatown' has ever

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## ADD ONE NEW PLAGUE CASE

A Chinaman Dies at  
Hospital.

## BLOCK TEN WILL BURN

Pest Hospital Moves To-day--Physi-  
cian's Resolutions Adopted--  
Plague in Japan.

Pang Chong, 40 years of age,  
who was removed from a house  
in Block No. 10, from which a  
previous plague victim had  
been taken, died in the Chinese  
hospital yesterday morning.  
An autopsy was held and the  
decision handed in last night re-  
cords the death of the twenty-  
first plague victim. Of this  
number, however, four cases  
are considered doubtful, opin-  
ions by physicians being about  
equally divided.

The Japanese assistant to Dr. Koba-  
yashi, who was removed early yester-  
day morning to the pest hospital, had  
been exposed to the disease on many  
occasions while assisting the doctor,  
and it is supposed that in handling  
cases he became inoculated through a  
small scratch on his thumb, as his ax-  
illary gland is enlarged.

Dr. Kobayashi had erected for some  
time a tentlike shack in his yard in  
preparation for just such a trouble, and  
upon the first sign of the disease the  
man was removed there and carefully  
watched. The shack was destroyed by  
fire yesterday morning.

Armstrong Smith and C. Elvin will  
take charge of the new pest hospital  
at the rifle range today. The telephone  
and electric lights were placed in position  
yesterday. The present occupants  
of the old building will be removed to  
their new quarters this morning and  
their old habitation will be destroyed  
by fire soon after.

Dr. A. E. Nichols, with Mr. De  
Greaves as assistant, will take charge  
of all aspects at the Kakaako hospi-  
tal, formerly known as the saluting  
battery.

Work at the kerosene warehouse is  
progressing rapidly, and accommoda-  
tion is being provided for fifty addi-  
tional people every day.

The occupants of the houses on both  
sides of the Japanese lodging-house on  
Nuuanu near Kukui lane, from which  
the woman was removed on Sunday,  
were removed to the camps yesterday.  
The houses will probably be burned  
today.



## OUR FUTURE GOVERNMENT

Views of Senator J. C. Burrows.

## THE TERRITORIAL FORM

Why Hawaii Should Go Into the Union on Plan of Cullom Bill.

The following is from the Dry Goods Economist:

Hardly a question that will come before the 56th Congress is so important or will receive such careful consideration as the disposition which the United States must make of the problems presented in providing governments for the islands which have recently come into our possession. From a trade standpoint we must consider how speedily we can make the necessary arrangements to give American manufacturers and exporters the greatest advantages in these new markets. I do not doubt that our new possessions have undeveloped resources of boundless extent which the enterprise and industry of the American people will develop within a very few years. Some time must pass, however, before any immediate returns can be had from this source, while there is no reason why Congress should not speedily enact the legislation necessary to open some of these markets to American export trade, under conditions that will give our people an advantage of the utmost importance.

Our relations to Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii are by no means similar, and to some extent the problems presented by the proposition to enlarge our markets in their ports are entirely different. In trying to solve them we must bear in mind that important questions of national policy are involved, and it will be possible to take immediate steps with regard to some of these islands that must be delayed for some time at least with regard to others.

### As to Hawaii.

There seems to be nothing in the way of the very early passage of the legislation necessary to extend our general statutes and custom laws to the Hawaiian Islands. In the last Congress comprehensive measures were introduced in both houses by Senator Cullom and Representative Hitt providing a territorial government for Hawaii, and the House passed a bill providing that the "laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen are hereby extended to and over the islands and waters of the islands ceded to the United States by the government of Hawaii and accepted by joint resolution of Congress, approved July 7, 1898, so far as such laws may be applicable." This measure was intended to extend our tariff laws to the Hawaiian Islands, and with some slight modifications it was favorably reported to the Senate. Owing to parliamentary complications the bill did not become a law, but a similar measure ought to pass at a very early date.

In reporting favorably upon this measure and the one making Hawaii a territory of the United States, the committee of the two houses were influenced by practical considerations relating solely to Hawaii and its trade with the United States, and questions of general policy or precedent in the establishment of governments in the future, or other insular possessions of the United States had no weight. Neither the fear nor the hope of the future statehood of the islands had any place in the discussion of the bill or the conclusions reached. There can be no doubt of the present needs and fitness of the people of Hawaii for the government proposed, nor of the advantages which American business men will reap by reason of closer trade relations with the islands. The high civilization prevailing in Hawaii, the general diffusion of education, the law-abiding character of the people, their general knowledge of the institutions of the United States and long-cherished desire to enjoy the blessings of these institutions fairly entitle them to the representative government of a territory, and promise to make them patrons of constantly increasing importance of all lines of American trade, and especially of textiles. When the tariff duties are eliminated American manufacturers of cottons, woollens and even of silk goods, ought to be able to compete advantageously with the cheapest products of equal quality that can be produced even by the ill-paid labor of the Orient. When it comes to manufactures of textile fabrics such as wearing apparel, millinery, etc., it goes without saying that the United States will in a short time practically monopolize the trade of the islands.

### Puerto Rico's Importance.

We know less of Puerto Rico than of Hawaii, but we know enough to appreciate the importance of the islands as a market for American goods now and hereafter. The people are doubtless the most enlightened and most highly educated of the inhabitants of any of our insular possessions excepting possibly Hawaii. The island is at our doors and the cost of placing our products in Porto Rican markets is probably less, so far as Eastern factories are concerned, than the cost of laying down goods in the far Western States. At present the tariff duties are not only high but they lack scientific adjustment, the present code being designed merely as a makeshift to meet the demands of military occupation. A measure similar to that to be drafted in the case of Hawaii will probably be formulated for Porto Rico before many months and a territorial government provided that will do much to develop the island, add to its population and make it a more important

market for American products. It is difficult to see how the manufacturers of any other country can secure or maintain a foothold in Porto Rico as to textiles against the competition of American products as soon as the present tariff is removed. With a decided advantage in freight rates and a margin equal to the customs duties in their favor, American textile manufacturers should soon hold the entire trade of the island in the hollow of their hand.

### The Philippines.

The Philippines present a trade problem entirely different from that found in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Ultimately the American export trade to those islands will far exceed all our shipments to our other insular possessions, but at the outset we must remember that until the full sovereignty of the United States has been completely established in the islands we cannot abandon our military establishments there and cannot install the territorial government which must accompany the institution of American laws, and especially our tariff schedules. The prospect for the speedy termination of hostilities in the Philippines is extremely bright, and it would not be surprising should the situation in a few months be such as to enable us to establish a stable government and open all the ports to our exporters. The remoteness of the islands from our factories will make very little difference to our enterprising people as soon as the present tariff is removed. Concerning the proposition to reduce the tariff in favor of American exporters in advance of the establishment of a government in the islands I can only say that in my opinion such an experiment would be contrary to all precedent unless it should be done by military authority as a temporary expedient. The matter is one which may safely be left to the Administration to handle.

### The Cuban Question.

The Cuban question is one which must be approached with some deliberation. Without considering the final destiny of the island we must remember that we have certain pledges to fulfill in regard to it and we must proceed slowly. I do not doubt that in the near future relations will be established between Cuba and the United States which will give American exporters the bulk of the island's trade, for in addition to the advantage of proximity, which guarantees low freight rates, a very slight reduction in the present Cuban tariff would give American manufacturers a practical monopoly.

J. C. BURROWS.

## BIG STEAMERS

Of American-Hawaiian Line.

Manager Burnham of the Company Speaks of the Steamers and the Outlook.

Capt. W. D. Burnham of New York, manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, is at the Hawaiian hotel, having arrived on the Mariposa on Thursday from San Francisco. He comes to investigate the facilities existing here for docking the vessels of his line, the first of which, the Californian, will be due from San Francisco where it is being built, next June. Capt. Burnham expected upon leaving San Francisco to remain in Honolulu only a short time, but finds that on account of the quarantine regulations he will probably be unable to return before the Australia sails on Jan. 25. In the meantime, he will investigate the harbor's facilities, and enjoy life in Honolulu. He has never before visited this city. He has, however, in years past, in command of vessels trading between New York, San Francisco and China.

"Yes, the company has bright prospects," said Capt. Burnham yesterday to an Advertiser representative. "It is backed financially by New York, San Francisco and Hawaiian capitalists, and is sufficiently strong to make a success of its undertaking. The company will begin with four steamers, each of 6,000 tons gross tonnage, or an approximate net tonnage of 3,500. The vessels, as the people here already know, are to be named the Californian, American, Hawaiian and Oregonian. The Californian will be the first to call here, coming from San Francisco. She will be followed two months later by the American, from New York, and by the Hawaiian and Oregonian in the order named, at intervals of about two months.

"We shall arrange the schedule so that the steamers will leave Honolulu during the sugar season, and be coming out this way from New York in the off season. The only ports at which the steamers will touch are New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, and probably San Diego. When I return to the Coast it is my intention to visit the latter port and endeavor to arrange for calling there, but as yet it is undecided whether our Southern California port will be San Diego or Santa Monica, but perhaps the former. But we shall call there only on the outward trip from New York, and then San Francisco.

"I have said that San Francisco, Honolulu, San Diego and New York will be our only ports of call, and so they will be, so far as trade is concerned, but the steamers will touch regularly at Coronado, Chuli, for coaling purposes. All of the four vessels are to be exceptionally well supplied with coal, each having bunkers of 1,800 tons capacity—enough to carry a steamer thousands of miles. There will be no passenger accommodations, even between San Francisco and Honolulu, and no mail will be carried. In fact, the speed of the steamers—about 10½ knots—will be hardly sufficient to warrant us in trying for a mail subsidy. The vessels are altogether freighters, of large capacity, and will no doubt have all they can do."

As soon as quarters are available, about 100 Japanese carpenters, now in Chinatown, will be placed in quarantine and employed as assistants.

## HEALTH BOARD

Dr. C. B. Wood is Elected President.

Hon. Francis M. Hatch a Member—Resignations of Henry E. Cooper and L. D. Kelipio Accepted.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A meeting of the Board of Health was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present: Minister Cooper, Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson and Mr. G. W. Smith. President Dole was also at the meeting.

President Cooper announced the appointment of Mr. F. M. Hatch as a member of the Board, in place of L. D. Kelipio, resigned.

Mr. Cooper handed in his resignation as president of the Board. Owing to the heavy claim upon his time since the plague outbreak, he said he had found it impossible to attend to his duties as Attorney General, and while in no way endeavoring to back out of the heavy responsibility as President of the Board, he found himself utterly unable to retain both positions, and was compelled to adopt his present action. Mr. Cooper expressed a desire to assist his successor by every means in his power, and would always take an active interest, as a member only, in the work of the Board of Health.

A resolution accepting Mr. Cooper's resignation was adopted with many expressions of regret by the members present.

Mr. Cooper nominated Dr. C. B. Wood for the vacant chair, the motion was seconded by Mr. G. W. Smith and carried unanimously.

Dr. Wood then took his seat as president of the Board of Health, and expressed a desire to meet every responsibility of his position, with the assistance of the members, in a manner best suited to the health of the community.

Dr. N. B. Emerson reported progress on work of the committee appointed by the Board, for the purpose of drawing up a list of suggestions upon the most satisfactory course of procedure in the purification of the city. He stated that there was urgent need for the appointment of some person, a sanitary engineer by preference, whose duty would be to satisfy the Board that their instructions regarding the sanitary condition of buildings under construction, were complied with. This work at present falls upon the individual members of the Board and upon the Superintendent of Public Works, and during the present trouble, the attention of the Board is so taken up with matters in Chinatown, that such an appointment becomes a necessity.

### Some Important Resolutions.

A suggestion by Dr. Emerson, that all building operations in the infected districts be suspended, resulted in the adoption of the following motion:

"That the erection and construction of any building whatsoever, on land in any district declared by the Board of Health to be infected, is hereby prohibited until further notice."

"That a copy of the resolution be furnished to the Minister of the Interior for communication to the Superintendent of Public Works."

On motion by Mr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was resolved that:

"All that portion of the city of Honolulu bounded by Nuanu, Kukul, River and Queen streets, is officially declared by the Board to be an infected district."

A suggestion by Mr. Cooper that the street sprinkling carts belonging to the department, be called into use for the purpose of distributing a solution of sulphuric acid through the city streets as a disinfectant, met with the approval of the Board and the supervision of the work was entrusted to Mr. G. W. Smith.

A discussion upon the term of quarantine imposed upon persons taken from the infected districts and confined in the detention camps, was expressed in the following resolution:

"That the period of quarantine of all persons taken from infected districts be ten full days."

In view of the number of communications received by the Board from persons in the quarantine district, asking for permission to isolate themselves in private quarantine for an approved term, at their own expense, it was resolved:

"That the Chinese and Japanese Consuls be notified, that such quarantine will be permitted by the Board, provided suitable structures are provided."

The consideration of minor applications was deferred until such time as these buildings are erected.

The President reported the case of a Chinaman taken from a restaurant on Nuanu, between Queen and Marin streets, as a plague victim. Four persons from the same house were removed to the pest hospital, and about forty from the immediate neighborhood were escorted to the ribs butts at Kakaia, under guard.

The district bounded by Queen, Nuanu and Marin, and a line drawn between Marin and Queen streets, was declared a nuisance and a source of danger to the community, and the Board, on motion, ordered its destruction by fire. This order will probably be carried into effect this morning.

With regard to diagnoses of plague cases it was resolved:

"That the diagnoses of physicians, employed by the Board, be accepted as final and so declared officially."

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodge, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## Locomotor

## Ataxia

## Cured by

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

## for

## Pale People

This is the sworn statement of a man who was cured.

"My lower limbs seemed to be dying—losing all sense of outward feeling. The most excruciating pains made me almost wild with misery and I could not stand alone. I tried electricity with no avail. Several physicians gave me treatment which was not effective. One day I read of a man who had Locomotor Ataxia, and was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured a half dozen boxes, and took them before I was convinced a cure was possible, and finally used one box a week. My pains gradually disappeared, color came back to my flesh. I could walk, run and jump, and actually dispensed with a cane."

JONI, SHOEMAKER, Editor Farmer and Dairyman, North Yakima, Wash. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of January, 1899. JAMES R. COE, County Clerk.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

## For Holiday Presents!

The Latest Style . . .

RUBBER TIED

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Fine Line of . . .

Single and Double HARNESS.

We have just received a large invoice of these Goods, which will be sold at low rates to suit the times.

It will be to your advantage to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

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POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

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Artificial Fertilizers.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE, HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS, (New Designs,) HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA, (Something New,) RICH CUT GLASS, FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH CHINA, GERMAN CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FIGURES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, JARDINIERS, LAMPS, And Many Novelties.

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All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

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Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get more presents this year because our prices are right.

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Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

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King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pains. It removes the cause from the blood and cleanses the system. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 60, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU.

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The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.



# THE PLAGUE

## Two Suspects Being Treated.

Citizens Committee Meeting--Saturday's Fire--Block 10 Ready--Rigid Quarantine.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Two more suspicious cases were reported to the Board of Health yesterday.

The first is that of a Japanese woman named Kiwara, 40 years of age and residing at a Japanese boarding-house on Nuuanu street, just about two doors beyond the Commercial saloon, and the same distance from Kukui lane. She was removed to the pest hospital, and about sixty members of the same house were transferred to the Kakaako camp.

The second case is that of a Chinaman named Pang Chong, aged 22. This case is from Block No. 10. His trouble was diagnosed by a Chinese physician as fever, and he was removed to the Chinese hospital on a "single trip" pass by this doctor. Dr. Howard, who saw this case at the hospital, promptly declared it a very suspicious one. The patient's temperature is 105.8 and Dr. Howard has very little doubt of the genuineness of the case.

In hunting up the house from which the man was taken it was found that the landlord had removed all his furniture and effects in anticipation of trouble, and had left only a blanket upon which the sick man was found. The missing landlord could not have got out of the district, but he will probably regret having "saved" his effects.

Block No. 10 is now ready for the application of the torch, so far as the removal of merchandise is concerned, but until proper accommodation for the inmates is provided at the detention camps, the present conditions must prevail. It is expected that the inmates, which number some 250 people, out of the original 2,000 inhabitants, will find quarters today, and when they and their effects are out, the largest fire up to date will be started in the most filthy block in Chinatown.

Numbers of Japs from the district around the Japanese lodging-house on Nuuanu street, near Kukui lane, on the first sign of trouble gathered up their belongings and migrated elsewhere. The house is under guard, however, and nothing can be removed from it.

The clothing of Chinese servants has been thoroughly fumigated and may be obtained by owners both today and tomorrow, by calling at the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets.

Armstrong Smith and C. Elvin will have charge of the pest hospital at the rifle range, Kakaako. Together with a Chinese cook they will be the only persons allowed inside the building.

Health Agent Reynolds was engaged yesterday in burning up the piles of refuse left from previous fires. A clean sweep of all rubbish has now been made and only a few smoldering ashes mark the spots.

### Saturday's Fire.

The condemned premises on Nuuanu, between Marin and Queen streets and back to the Honolulu Iron Works property, were burned on Saturday morning by order of the Board of Health. The engines were upon the scene at about 8 o'clock, but nearly an hour was spent in removing the heavy telephone cable from its proximity to the fire.

At 9 o'clock the match was applied to the old restaurant on Nuuanu street and in a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. The adjoining premises quickly caught the flames and were rapidly demolished.

Within two hours from the time the match was applied, the buildings had been reduced to ashes and a few half-burned timbers. The surrounding buildings were preserved from all damage and the work was the cleanest of any the department has done in this direction.

### Board Meetings.

The Board of Health now meets every afternoon at 3 o'clock to discuss business connected with the plague.

On Saturday afternoon the meeting was attended by Drs. Wood (president), Emerson, Day and G. W. Smith, Alex. Young, F. M. Hatch and Mr. Galt.

Major Zelger reported a total of twenty-three persons held at the guardhouse for endeavoring to break through the lines.

On motion the men were ordered discharged from custody within the quarantine limits.

President Wood reported a block on the work of emptying the sewers. The sewers and drains were waiting at the wharf, but no tug could be procured to tow the sewers to sea.

Minister Young said he would see that the trouble was overcome and reported progress on the work at the detention camps, but that they were handicapped through trouble in getting lumber. He also stated that arrangements were completed with the Hawaiian Electric Company for the lighting of the camps.

In view of numerous applications from persons wishing to leave for the other islands and offering to maintain a quarantine for a number of days at their own expense, it was resolved that permission to leave for other islands be unconditionally refused, and that a rigid quarantine be maintained.

Various communications from Chinese merchants in regard to damages were referred to Mr. Hatch for reply. It was decided that all claims arising out of the action of the Board in dealing with the plague be handed to Judge Robertson for examination.

It was resolved that two more odor-

ous excavations be secured for the purpose of assisting in the work of cleaning up Chinatown.

It was also resolved that Youman's Estate, on the corner of River and Queen streets, be condemned as dangerous to the public health, and that the owners be instructed to fill in the land within thirty days. Dr. Day moved that a committee visit the property and report.

J. F. Hummberg reported the goods all removed from Block No. 10 and that the warehouse at Aala Park will be completed in about five or six days. Andrew Brown reported all ready, so far as the Fire Department was concerned.

L. A. Thurston reported that the rifle range will shortly be ready for the accommodation of persons, and that the saluting battery has been reserved for the detention of suspects.

In regard to the question of re-opening schools, it was decided that the plague will in no way deter the opening of schools at Manoa, Waikiki and Paoua.

The Board of Health met again at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following members attended: Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson and Messrs. Smith and Hatch.

It was decided to charter a vessel--the Kaena for preference--for use in towing sewers to sea.

A committee consisting of Dr. Day and Mr. Hatch was appointed to employ appraisers to estimate the value of all buildings and furniture, together with such merchandise which it is considered impossible to fumigate and which is to be destroyed by fire.

A committee was appointed to investigate the sanitary conditions of Kewalo and report to the Board.

### The Citizens' Committee.

A meeting of the Citizens' Committee on work in connection with detention camps was held in the Interior Office on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

There were present Messrs. Alex. Young, L. A. Thurston, C. Bolte, J. J. Kennedy and Dr. Geo. Herbert.

Mr. Kennedy reported that a gasoline pump had been secured, and they were now taking a branch to the shore margin to assure a supply of water for the pump. A mason was already engaged in putting down the foundations. The distance from high water to the camp was so great that it would be necessary to use 10-inch well casing instead of the 7-inch pipe which was at first calculated upon; sufficient of the 10-inch well casing has been secured for the purpose.

Mr. Thurston reported that the foundations for the first four buildings were all in; two were floored over, and the others nearly completed; by Tuesday the first four would be ready for occupation.

Mr. Bolte was appointed a purchasing agent, to procure all supplies to be used at the camps. The opinion of the committee being that as many supplies as possible should be bought of the merchants in Chinatown, so as to help them out, these supplies to be first well fumigated.

Mr. Young reported figures from the Hawaiian Electric Company for furnishing arc and incandescent lights.

It was left with Mr. Young to close with the company and also to procure two Washington lights for outside use from Mr. C. W. Macfarlane. The electric light plant will be put up by Wednesday night.

### Detention Camp Notes.

The builders did no work at the Kalihi detention camp yesterday; but the lumber men put on extra drays and carted so much lumber out that it will allow a double force of carpenters to work today, when the committee hope to have fifty carpenters employed.

Kerr & Smith worked gangs of carpenters yesterday at both the rifle range and the kerosene warehouse station.

The rifle range building has been floored, ceiled and divided into rooms 12 by 16 feet in size. A veranda has also been placed on the makai side, and kitchen, closets and baths for patients and attendants added. Water has also been laid on. This arrangement will give ten rooms for patients besides an office and other rooms for attendants. The work was nearly completed yesterday. The building will hereafter be used as the plague hospital, and all cases will be cared for there. The three cases now at the old saluting battery will be removed to the new hospital today.

The fifty Japanese carpenters, who came from Chinatown, and who are working under Kerr & Smith, finished one building at the Kakaako station yesterday, and will complete another today. Each of these buildings will accommodate 150 persons. They are to be used for those taken from infected buildings. There are already 100 inmates at the station. Accommodation will therefore be arranged for 400 of this class.

### Liliuokalani Stays.

From private advices received by the Mariposa it is learned that Liliuokalani does not intend to return to Honolulu for some time. Her decision to remain in Washington is due to the unsettled state of Hawaiian affairs in general in Congress, and the consequent uncertainty of bringing her personal claims to an early settlement.

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action. South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

# ONE SUSPECT

## A Nuuanu Street Block to be Burned.

L. L. La Pierre Resigns--Accident to Inspector Lansdale -- New Freight Orders.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

One, the half Hawaiian and Chinese driver of one of the odorless excavators, was sent to one pest hospital yesterday morning as a plague suspect; he is the only suspicious case reported during the day.

One had been laid up for a day or two, and yesterday morning sought the advice of Dr. Howard at the Government Dispensary. Upon examination a doctor discovered symptoms of plague and ordered his immediate removal to the hospital where his case will be carefully watched. The dispensary and his home were immediately disinfected and the whole corps of men with whom he worked, was collected and provided with separate quarters, where they will be under the eyes of the Board.

The Jap from number 42 Beretania street was considerably better last night.

A rumor of another case on Queen near Nuuanu, was probably confounded with the case of the Pake from the Nuuanu street restaurant near by, and who died on Thursday, as enquiry failed to bring out any foundation for the rumor.

A telephone report of a case in Block number 7 was investigated last night. Dr. Howard has been attending this patient, a Chinese child, and reports no plague symptoms.

The premises bounded by Queen, Nuuanu and Marin streets and completed by a line connecting Queen and Marin streets, which were condemned by the Board yesterday afternoon, will be burned by the Fire Department this morning. The stone building on the Queen and Nuuanu street corner will be saved from destruction.

The corrugated iron from the burned buildings is being loaded upon scows and thrown overboard well out at sea. A party composed of John Neill and Miss Jessie Neill, W. Stodart, with two other gentlemen and one lady, are encamped on the shores of Hanalei Bay, just this side of Koko Head, in strict quarantine. A guard is placed over the party, which as usual, pays all expenses incurred.

Imoko, the champion 100-yard swimmer of Hawaii, is one of the guards in the service of the Board of Health.

L. L. La Pierre has resigned his position under the Board of Health and Sam Johnson is in charge of the odorless excavators.

P. M. Lansdale, on Judge Carter's staff of inspectors, met with a very serious accident at Sans Souci last evening. He was diving from the pier head and struck bottom with sufficient force to severely injure his neck. Dr. Cooper thinks he had a very narrow escape from injury to the spinal column and consequent death.

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WANTS AND NEEDS

An Appeal for Contributions to the Lawton Fund.

The following letter from Major M. M. Mills, 6th Artillery, explains itself. Headquarters Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 6th, 1899.

Editor Advertiser:--At the request of Major General Shafter, U. S. V., I enclose copy of his letter asking for contributions from the people of the Pacific coast, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Major General Lawton.

I also enclose copy of obituary order just received from the Hon. Secretary of War, announcing the death of General Lawton.

Yours very truly, SAM'L M. MILLS, Major 6th Artillery, Commanding.

Following is General Shafter's letter: Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 23, 1899.

Dear Sir: The Adjutant General of the Army has appointed me, as the representative of the War Department, to receive contributions from the people of the Pacific Coast for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, killed in action before San Mateo, Philippine Islands, December 20, 1899.

The history of General Lawton's splendid military career is too well known to require recounting here. His life has been one of devotion to the military service, and he fell in battle while defending his country's flag.

His widow and four children will be left in straitened circumstances unless the mortgage covering his orange grove at Redlands, California, be liquidated.

I am confident that the patriotic and grateful people of the Pacific Coast will respond generously to this most worthy object, and that enough money will be raised, not only to pay the mortgage, but leave a substantial margin in addition for the use of the family.

Remittances should be sent to the undersigned at Army Headquarters, San Francisco, which will be acknowledged by letter and through the columns of the newspapers. The Nevada Bank of San Francisco has been designated as the depository for the fund.

Very respectfully, WM. R. SHAFTER, Major General, U. S. Volunteers.

Joseph Marsden heard some very fine music while abroad, and among other things he saw and heard Mascagni conduct one of his new operas. The overture had to be repeated three times.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co. SOLE AGENTS.

Cocoanut Fibre

IS NO USED IN Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

The Beginning of the Year 1900

(Is it the last year of the old century or the first of the new?) Shows that the sales at the

VACUUM OILS

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898. In connection with these oils, we now offer

Oil for the Troublesome Waters.

EMERALD BOILER OIL.

WHAT IT IS.--Emerald Boiler Oil is a Petroleum extract free from all substances injurious to metal. The special process adopted for its manufacture extracts the volatile properties, while the scale removing properties are retained.

It is of high fire test, and consequently well calculated to withstand the high temperature of steam in the boiler; at the same time, there is no danger of the formation of gas. For removing and preventing Scale, Emerald Boiler Oil gives the most perfect results of anything for the purpose now on the market.

Its success is attested to by the many who are using it with the best of results.

WHAT IT SAVES. What Emerald Boiler Oil saves is of more importance than what it costs. It costs a few cents per day; it saves vastly more in fuel alone. The aim in every steam plant should be to produce steam at the least possible cost per horsepower.

That is the keynote to the whole situation. Emerald Boiler Oil keeps down the cost of steam-making, by keeping boilers clean, so that they maintain their full efficiency with a normal amount of fuel. We trust you see the point, and, seeing, will act by giving Emerald Boiler Oil a trial. Your orders are solicited.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED. AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

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J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the lowest market--buys only such Goods as are dependable--whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers, KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

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G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by



## BOARD OF HEALTH LEADERSHIP

The decision of H. E. Cooper to resign the Presidency of the Board of Health owing to the pressure of the duties as Attorney General was not unexpected. Mr. Cooper must have realized several days ago that both offices could not be held by the same man in justice to either, under existing circumstances. He could not resign the Attorney Generalship and remain a member of the Board. Hence the only thing he could be expected to resign was the Presidency of the Board, and he did so gracefully and in a spirit of good will to his successor, Mr. Cooper's abilities will now be confined to a field where they have won him some public consideration.

The Presidency of the Board now devolves by the election of his fellow-members upon Dr. C. B. Wood. The onerous duties of the post could not find more fitting bestowal, for Dr. Wood has the three requisites for them, executive ability, expert sanitary knowledge and clear ideas as to what this emergency needs. Assuming that he will always be ready with the heroic remedy for the formidable disease, we think we can assure him of the steady, unflinching and ungrudging support of the independent press.

## LUMBER TOO SLOW.

The gravity of the crisis does not seem to be appreciated by the lumber dealers who are only sending a small amount of material to the contractors who are building the detention camps. In the meantime there are thousands of people in Chinatown who are exposed to the plague and some suspects outside of it who are compelled to sleep in the open air. From the public point of view the lumber men ought to use every team they have and all they can hire until the needs of the detention camps are satisfied, letting private builders wait. It will be better for them to do this of their own motion than to hold back until the Board takes coercive measures. It is within the power of that body to compel the lumber dealers to give the public the benefit of their entire delivery service and in the present aroused state of popular sentiment the Board would not lack for backing if it should take that course. We hope to hear, before the day is out, that the dealers have all turned in and done their part toward making the present sanitary campaign a success. They need not fear that they might put the supply in advance of the demand, for scores of carpenters are waiting at the camps for the material to work with.

## WHO SHALL PAY?

The Board of Health is destroying thousands of dollars worth of property, breaking up hundreds of homes and established business houses, and changing a prosperous section of the city into a smoking ruin.

It is right that this should be done. It is absolutely necessary if the plague is to be stamped out. It is ruin to the inhabitants of Chinatown, but "the greatest good to the greatest number" is the rule that must govern, and the beneficent work of destruction must go on.

But who is to pay for all this loss? The people who are being driven out from their homes and their business are no more responsible for the introduction of plague than are the rest of us who are fortunate enough to live outside of Chinatown. They are being sacrificed through no fault of their own, for the benefit of the community as a whole. Whatever the strict letter of the law may be, concerning the power of the Board of Health to condemn and destroy without compensation, it is submitted that it will be good science and good policy, a rightful, decent and Christian thing for the remainder of the community to bear a part of the loss which is being forced upon our unfortunate fellow citizens. No money valuation of buildings and property destroyed will compensate the occupants and owners for businesses broken up and sources of income wiped out. These items should not be assessed against the general community; but the full and fair value of all property which has been destroyed simply because it was in the infected district, should be made up to the losers by the community at large. There will be exceptions. Many of the buildings destroyed were so disgracefully insanitary that not only should there be no compensation, but the owners should be prosecuted for maintaining them. On the other hand there are many which have been destroyed simply because they were in bad company. Let the line be clearly drawn between the two classes of property and let fair compensation be made from the public treasury to those whose individual interests and property are being sacrificed for the benefit of all.

There is no appropriation now available for this purpose, but if the policy

## MAKE A THOROUGH JOB

We hope the citizens of Hawaii, all the islands counted in, will unite to make Honolulu a healthy city and will oppose no project and no outlay which has that end in view. A plague here is not an injury to Honolulu or Oahu alone; it affects the reputation, the safety and the income of the whole group. For the common welfare, that of Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai and Maui as well as of Oahu, nothing should be left undone to make this as healthy a port as nature intended it to be.

We have tolerated epidemics too long. There was an epidemic of smallpox in 1853 which cost between 2500 and 3000 lives; another in 1872 which cost 37 lives; another in 1881, lasting seven months, during which there were 780 cases and 282 deaths. The recent cholera epidemic was not stamped out until over 60 lives had been lost. Now we have the bubonic plague which up to date has cost not less than 19 lives. If things are allowed to drift back as they were we may have the plague as often as we have had smallpox and perhaps get the yellow fever besides. What of our tourists and our sugar cargoes then?

The local doctors have laid out a programme which should be taken up and followed out to the logical end, no matter how much the work may reduce the governmental surplus. Dr. Charles B. Cooper in his thoughtful and polished address—which we hope no reader of this journal will pass over—recommends the filtration of the reservoir supply; the use of salt water in flushing sewers; a complete and adequate sewer system for future as well as present Honolulu; a proper disposition of the refuse of the city; the location of cemeteries beyond the inhabited limits, and the rebuilding of Chinatown along sanitary lines. Every one of these projects should be carried out, as far as need be, at Government expense and if similar work is required anywhere in the other islands that should have attention also. Money ought not to count against public safety from the pestilence.

With the doctors in line, the Board of Health in full sympathy with them, the Council of State in the mood to provide necessary funds and with an immense surplus in the Treasury, there ought to be no trouble now in making the sanitation of Honolulu complete. It would be almost criminal not to do so while the elements of public opinion are so propitious and the need so great.

## DOES NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

We do not think the Board of Health has made the best practicable answer to the suggestion that means be taken to house the persons discharged from the quarantine camps, when it says that they may feel at liberty to remain where they are until they find some other asylum.

What other asylum is there? These people cannot go back to Chinatown, they cannot leave this city's judicial district, they are not wanted nor would they be received on the plantations. If they desert present quarters they must either camp in the open or crowd into suburban shacks, in either case running risks of breeding febrile maladies which might spread widely over the island. On the other hand if they choose to stay where they are, as of course they will, their numbers must block the quarantine and prevent the use by others whose Chinatown homes may be burned of the detention camps. Where would the last-named class go? With the camps overcrowded they would have to double up with other Chinatown residents, thus increasing the peril of infection and making harder work for the Board of Health. True the Board could enlarge the detention camps. But would that cost any less than to create other camps where the discharged people could go and stay until private enterprise had created permanent abodes and business places in an old or a new Chinatown?

The present proposal of the Board, reduced to its last analysis, is to call a halt in the removal of infected persons to the detention camps. Certainly if no room is made in the camps wholesale removals to them cannot properly go on. What is needed is a new camp where the released Asiatics and natives can go and be comfortable until they are permitted to once more congregate in or near the business quarter.

Why not take this matter up and push it? Why adopt any temporizing measure in face of the emergency?

The Council of State met and acted yesterday in the way demanded by the public exigency. Over a quarter of a million dollars were put at the disposal of the Board of Health through the Executive Council, bringing the appropriation made for the uses of that body since the meeting of the Legislature of 1896 up to nearly \$1,170,000 exclusive of the sum spent for sewers. Of the latest appropriation, \$29,000 will go into a garbage crematory and the rest will be used in fighting the plague. It is a wise outlay and ought to be followed by active efforts to get consent from Washington to lay out other large sums on permanent works of sanitation.

## DECEMBER MORTALITY.

The death total for December reached the unusual proportion of 175 as against an average mortality between January and October, inclusive, of 83. The increase was not due to the plague alone which is officially held responsible for only eleven deaths. Consumption caused the death of 17, showing as has been shown so often in the past that there is more to be feared from tuberculosis than from many of the epidemics that cause more fright.

Pneumonia was responsible for the loss of fourteen lives and typhoid of five. The medical books say that these maladies always increase the number of their victims when bubonic plague is about, so it may be that the Asiatic scourge here is really wider in its sweep than the vital statistics of the month would imply. Of the chief items of mortality we have enough of various kinds of fever—twenty-one, inclusive of typhoid—to strongly back the demand of the Board of Health for a better and purer water supply. In point of fact our vitiated reservoirs are killing more people than the plague; and districts outside of Chinatown are suffering not the least.

We do not wish to raise any needless alarm but there is more danger, we think, from the ill we say least about than from those which now absorb the greater part of public attention. It is time to pay urgent heed to the abatement of fevers, the more so because, unless special care is taken of the Asiatics released from the detention camps, such diseases are likely to break out among them. As the Advertiser said yesterday the problem of caring for these homeless hundreds and thousands will soon press upon us with an importunate summons to duty—not alone a duty of charity but of public safety. For bear in mind that if these people are not carefully looked after and guarded, we may have a visitation of fevers which will wholly eclipse in mortality the ravages of the plague.

## OUR PROPOSED VOTING BASIS.

The kind of opposition which the extreme Democrats in Congress will offer to the Cullom bill, if fairly outlined in the published letter of Congressman Champ Clark, is wholly demagogic. Without knowing or caring to know about the conditions here, Mr. Clark declares that the proposed Territorial law "maximizes the almighty dollar and minimizes the man." Voting and office-holding are based, he says, not on moral worth, education or brains but on wealth. The question is, "What is the size of his bank account? How large is his income?"

We are not aware that the suffrage in any American State is based on moral worth or brains; it certainly is not in the State which has the misfortune to be represented in part by Champ Clark. And this reminds us that that same State, Missouri, is the only one in the list given in the World Almanac which expressly disfranchises "persons in poorhouses." That is a maximization of the dollar and a minimization of the man which we cordially recommend as a nearer and more appropriate subject for Mr. Clark's reforming impulses than the proposed Hawaiian suffrage, of the genesis and propriety of which he knows nothing.

It is the custom of the American people in setting up a form of suffrage to consult their own best interests so far as those interests do not conflict with the behests of the organic law. No doubt the number of indigent poor in Missouri made it seem advisable to exclude them from the voting privilege which might be abused in their name by the poormasters who control them. If so, well and good. Delaware aims at the same result by requiring that every voter shall be able to pay a registration fee. Connecticut, Massachusetts and Mississippi have educational tests. In Democratic Georgia no man can vote who has not paid all his taxes since 1877—a "wealth" requirement that Mr. Clark ought to attack at once. In Tennessee the voter must have paid his poll tax. If any one of these States felt the need, for its safety, of fixing a more severe property qualification for voters than that of Mr. Clark's State they would unhesitatingly do so and would not be hindered therefrom by the Federal Constitution.

But the organic law proposed for Hawaii is by no means the thing which the Bowling Green statesman describes. Any male citizen of the United States, 21 years old or over, who has paid his taxes and can speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language may vote for Representative here. The only "pandering" to "wealth" appears in the qualifications of voting for Territorial Senators and this is a very moderate sop indeed to the Cerberus of millionaires. One must only possess \$1,000 worth of real property in the Territory or have earned or otherwise received not less than \$600 in the preceding twelvemonth to enjoy the privilege of the whole suffrage. This \$600 clause may look large to a Missouri man. Perhaps in that out-of-sorts State half the population would go to the wall if required to show proof of an income even less than \$2 per day, but not so in Hawaii. Any white man who really wants to work can earn \$2 per day without half trying. So can his wife. We have hackmen in Honolulu who are worth from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year for every kind of man's job except that performed in the State of the Asiatics, are three times greater than they are in Missouri. Native boys feel compelled to marry here and begin housekeeping when they are thirteen and fourteen years old. The illustrations might be multiplied all going to show that the property qualification excludes an one save the same shiftless or incompetent class that is excluded from the suffrage in the States. Even a similar class here gets a chance at the Representatives.

However the property clause in the Cullom bill will be attacked by Democrats of the Champ Clark stripe and the friends of Hawaii must prepare to fight. Luckily they are armed for the fray. It ought not to require much of an analysis of our population to show that the qualifications as they stand are essential to good government. If the minority members of Congress want to attack the plain guarantees of good government let them. They will not win, but on the other hand will do themselves grave injury.

The Board of Health, with Dr. Wood in front and a full treasury behind, ought to give the plague district some hard knocks within the next few days.

Dr. Taylor states that the bubonic plague takes three or four months to attain its maximum force and is most difficult to stamp out. This is a note of warning that must be heeded. It means for one thing that there ought to be no carping over stern measures and expense while we are dealing with the black scourge.

Brigham H. Roberts' defence is that he is disobeying the law because he started disobeying it before the law was passed. It is tolerably safe to say, after his experience with Congress, that no other Utah statesmen will ever pay his fare to Washington for the sake of trying the effect of that particular argument.

Dr. Cleveland puts free public baths among the desiderata of the time. We see no reason why they should not be established in Chinatown, where it is just as essential to keep the people clean as to sweeten their neighborhoods. If the Government does not see its way clear to provide the baths the matter might be referred with a cordial recommendation to the charitable instincts of one of the big Chinatown land corporations—the Bishop Estate, for instance.

The majority of Chinese and Japanese are taking the quarantine much more philosophically than white men would do under similar circumstances, but there are some of them who will bear watching. Signs show that the Japanese soshi would like to make trouble in the spirit of the yardboy who left Mr. E. M. Boyd's employ yesterday, saying: "White people treat Pake and Japanese man bad. Keep soldiers around them. Ready big fight last night; no come off. I quit; I go Chinatown." We cannot believe there are many malecontents of this class, but nothing will be lost by keeping in a state of preparation for any eventualities that may arise.

An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in Utah and the State Board of Health is subjecting the infected towns to quarantine regulations similar to those in vogue here to stamp out the plague. Many questions such as have vexed the local Board have been argued in Utah to such an extent that the State Attorney General had to render an opinion upon the Health Board's authority to compel vaccination. The Board was greatly discouraged by its lack of authority at a critical stage of the disease, and as a result the small-pox gained a good start. Salt Lake City has developed a number of cases and is pronounced an infected district. The State of Kentucky is also fighting a small-pox epidemic. In one community of 1800 persons, there are 500 cases of small-pox.

The pro and con of territorial government for America's new colonies are widely discussed in the Mainland press. We republish an article in this issue from Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan in which the propriety of giving Hawaii the rights it seeks through the Cullom bill is stoutly maintained. There is a corresponding article in The Outlook proposing the Territorial system for all the new possessions of the United States, but the editor of The Outlook, in commenting upon it, takes opposite ground. While not specifically putting Hawaii in the class with Porto Rico and the Philippines, he expresses the opinion that America's new departure necessitates the organization of a colonial system analogous to that of Great Britain. In this opinion we do not doubt that the Sugar Trust and every other enemy of the free admission to the United States of sea island sugar will concur, although, of course, there is no connection between The Outlook and such exterior influences. The periodical looks at the matter academically and the Sugar Trust selfishly, but both reach about the same conclusions.

## Almost Blind

Scrofula Affects the Eye—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist With—out Relief—But Now He Is Well.

When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.50 for \$3. Get Hood's

are the only pills to take

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla

**ADD ONE NEW PLAGUE CASE**

(Continued from Page 1.)

The new pesthouse at the rifle range was not quite finished yesterday. It will be completed this morning, when the six patients in the pesthouse will be removed thereto.

Col. J. H. Fisher has volunteered to take charge of the work heretofore in charge of Mr. Carter, which consists of looking after the inspectors and guards outside of Chinatown.

Dr. A. E. Nichols has volunteered to take charge of the detention camp at the saluting battery. This is the station in which the pesthouse is now located, and in which the inmates of actually infected buildings are quarantined.

Alfred Carter has tendered his services to the Board of Health to take charge of the matter of placing guards around the infected buildings and removing the inmates therefrom to detention stations. His offer has been accepted. He took charge of the work yesterday afternoon.

A contract was concluded yesterday between the Board of Health and Geo. H. Paris, by which the latter, who is pumping water from the sewerage tank at Kakaako which flows in from springs, will pump in the water which now flows in from the sea to the detention camp, when it will be used to flush out closets and baths, the contents of which will be carried out to sea in a barge in the same manner as proposed at Kailhi camp.

An agreement was made yesterday between the Board of Health and the Oahu Railroad & Land Company, by which the latter is to proceed today to put in a spur from the main track down through the Kailhi camp. This will greatly facilitate the handling of lumber and supplies. For this purpose a permit has been given to the company to take out thirty employees quarantined in Chinatown. They will be quarantined in a boarding-car and be inspected every day by Dr. Cooper.

## The Plague in Japan.

The bubonic plague appears to be spreading in Japan, as shown by advices up to December 30th, received this morning via the S. S. China. At Taihoku, four fresh cases and one death were reported on the 25th and on the following day there were four deaths and two new cases. Up to the 26th, there had been 16 cases at Osaka and twenty-two in Kobe. Sixty immigrants to Hawaii arrived at Tenui station, Osaka, on the 14th inst., from Wakayama, en route to Yokohama. After sanitary inspection at the station one of the laborers was found to be suffering with a disease supposed to be plague. The patient was conveyed to the hospital and the other immigrants were taken there for disinfection. The Japanese papers do not say whether they were allowed to continue their journey to Honolulu, but it is not stated that they were detained, so they are presumably on the China or some other vessel.

From the 16th to the twelfth of December 69,036 people were subjected to sanitary examinations in Yokohama. Of these 2855 were travelers; in kichinyado, 25,014; in brothels, 36; in boarding houses, 490; in boarding houses for coolies, 35,059; in ordinary dwellings, 5575.

In both Kobe and Osaka plague progress is reported. A man living in Higashi, who had been confined to his bed for two or three days owing to a slight illness, passed a medical inspection at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, and died suddenly half an hour later. On examination of the corpse plague bacilli were found in deceased's lymph.

Cases of very rapid development are reported in Osaka. On the night of the 18th a man was found lying in the street very ill. The police conveyed him to a police box and it was discovered that he was suffering from plague. He was taken to a hospital and the police box was reduced to ashes. All the houses near where he was found have been isolated. The last patient reported was a pilgrim, who developed the disease while walking along the street.

An official telegram from Formosa dated December 18th, received by the Home Office states that on the 15th three fresh cases occurred in Taihoku, while a similar number of cases terminated fatally. On the following day two persons were attacked by the disease and a day later there was another. Up to date the number of cases totaled 2565, of which 1942 terminated fatally.

On the 18th a young girl in Hyogo died from the disease and on the following morning an aged watchman at Kobe was found dead. It is supposed from plague. An eleven year school student at Kitaku and a waiter on a Sanyo railway train were later cases. During two months from September to October 734 vessels from Formosa, Chinese ports and India were subjected to sanitary inspection at the quarantine stations of Yokohama. At Uraga 542 vessels were quarantined between November 18th and December 11th.

## MAUI BUDGET

How the Plague News Was Received.

The Ogata Murder Case—Polo and Ball—Items of Interest on the Island.

MAUI, Jan. 6, 1906.—During the 5th, the health committees appointed by the mass meeting of citizens recently held in Wailuku, assembled in the Kahului custom house. There were representatives present of all Maui excepting Lahaina and Hana districts, which have committees of their own. Mr. W. J. Lowrie of Spreckelsville acted as chairman of the meeting.

A resolution was adopted making three important recommendations to the Board of Health at Honolulu, which were sent to the Advertiser for publication.

Last evening, when the news was received that the death record from the plague had reached nineteen, there was serious talk in Wailuku of preventing the steamer Mauna Loa from landing freight and mail at Maalaea Bay, but in the end anxiety to read the news prevailed over fears of the disease and both mail and freight were landed.

It is certainly time to act with the greatest caution, for it should not be forgotten that it is always safe to err on the right side.

## Base Ball and Polo.

On the Kahului grounds, New Year's Day, a good game of baseball was played between the Wailuku club and the sailors of the U. S. S. Pathfinder. The contest resulted in a victory for the island boys by 12 to 6. M. H. King and a man from the Pathfinder acted as umpires.

The same day, at the Sunnyside grounds, Paia, the most closely contested polo game of the season was played. Two teams of four men each swung polo sticks in place of three teams of three men each as on Christmas day. Captain L. von Tempisky chose W. O. Aiken, S. Crook and A. Adams to play with him, and Captain F. F. Baldwin selected S. E. Kalamia, Sam. Baldwin and Geo. Wilbur.

Six contests instead of five, as first agreed upon, were necessary to decide which team was the stronger and more skillful.

Von Tempisky's side won though Baldwin's gained more points in the aggregate as can be seen by the following schedule:

	Von Tempisky.	Baldwin.
1st contest	3	0
2nd "	1	10
3rd "	1	5
4th "	1	1
5th "	5	0
6th "	3	0
	14	16

Brilliant plays were made by Frank Baldwin and Sam. Kalamia, who each carried the ball from the center of the field down through the enemy's goal posts, this scoring goals. In Makawao a goal counts five and a touchdown one. Since the Kohala club has been given up, Makawao is the only district of the islands which fosters the exciting game of polo.

## Holiday Sports.

During New Year's Day Japanese from all parts of Maui—from the plantations of Wailuku, Kihel, Hamakua-poko and Paia—gathered at Spreckelsville to celebrate the holiday by wrestling bouts, the winner of each event being awarded a prize.

During Christmas the Maui Japs assembled at Paia and had dancing and what they termed "theatre," beginning at midnight of the 24th, and lasting till daylight.

The corner-stone of the new girls' seminary at Paia is all ready to be laid, but nothing definite has been decided upon as to public exercises in celebration of the event.

The Wailuku Journal will not be published today as was intended by Editor G. B. Robertson. The first number of the new paper probably will not appear for a month.

Twenty-two ladies were present at the Thursday Club held at Mrs. J. W. Fleming's, Grove Ranch, Paia, during the afternoon of the 4th.

On the 5th, Yamamoto, the Huelo Japanese charged with assault with a deadly weapon upon William Paahao, was tried at Makawao court. The magistrate reserved his decision until the 9th. Messrs. Coke and Tavares appeared for the defendant.

During the week, several arrests on suspicion have been made by the police on account of the murder of Ogata, the Japanese cook, at Holowai, Huelo, but no evidence of a convincing nature has been discovered.

Kahului, arrived: Jan. 1st, the schooner Weatherwax, Sorenson, 38 days from Tacoma, with lumber for the Kahului R. R. Co.

Weather—Cool mornings and warm days. Cessation of the trade wind continues.

## CABINET MEETING.

Routine Business Transacted at the Session Held Yesterday.

At a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday morning, the application of J. Lightfoot for permission to erect a steam laundry near John Ema's place at Wailuku was laid over, owing to objections as to location. No action was taken on Miss A. A. Allen's application for a commission as notary public. Temporary coating licenses were recommended for the steamer Kailani, owned by the Wilder Steamship Company, and Gear, Lansing & Co.'s steamer.

The President was advised to re-commission J. Waioluhia as magistrate for the second district of Hawaii, and to issue a commission Wm. Hookana as magistrate for South Kohala, the present incumbent being in ill health.

Regarding the control of wharves and government lots on the water front, it was decided that the Ministers of Finance and the Interior were responsible for those properties.



## FROM HAWAII

## The Hilo People Take Precautions.

## Citizens' Committee Acts--Instructions Received--Will be no Famine--Other News.

The following extracts are from both the Hilo papers of latest date, the Herald and Tribune:

The Kinai arrived in port about 8:30 o'clock on Thursday morning after a rather extended trip from Honolulu, no without incident and more of less friction between the officials on board and the people and their representatives on shore. She carried no passengers from the point of view of Commodore Beckey, but still had something like a couple of hundred Japanese destined for various plantations, over the landing of whom, under the guise of freight, some difference of opinion took place, as Sheriff Andrews had sent official notification to the various deputy sheriffs and other officers to allow no one to land. In spite of this a few were put ashore at Lanipohohoe. Upon arrival at Hilo, the "Fridge of the Pacific" was held up in the stream until the citizens' committee of health should have decided what to do with her.

Quite an animated discussion took place over the question of allowing the landing of the Japanese. Although they came with the permission of the Board of Health, there seemed to be a lack of disposition on the part of the people to put the utmost confidence in that body. Mr. Loebenstein said, however, that if the plantations insisted upon bringing in Japanese under the circumstances and the Board of Health connived at it, the only thing to do was to allow them to go to their destinations and then quarantine the plantations to which they had been sent. He was followed by Messrs. Desha and Affonso, who spoke of the unwillingness of their peoples respectively that any communication should be had with Honolulu. It was finally decided, however, to allow the Japs to land under an eight days' quarantine, and the freight after fumigation in the hold of the Kinai. It was deemed unwise to cut the town off altogether from intercourse with Honolulu, as no means were yet at hand for securing supplies from other sources, and no adequate supply was on hand for an extended quarantine. Most of the freight was in the line of food stuffs, and all of it had been sent out under the regulations of the Board of Health in Honolulu. Following is the official report of the meeting.

The Sheriff read various letters from the President of the Board of Health, among other matters stating decision of Board of Health not to issue commissions to the committee elected by the citizens as agents of the Board of Health.

The Sheriff also read his commission delegating to him the powers of the President of the Board of Health in regard to quarantine matters on Hawaii. The permit to embark Jap immigrants on Board Kinai was also read.

A motion of Mr. Affonso, not to allow the Japs on board of Kinai to land, and to return them to Honolulu, was laid on the table.

Motion carried that Kinai be permitted to discharge freight, provided said freight be fumigated.

Motion carried that freight be fumigated on Board of Kinai.

Motion carried that mules on Kinai be landed and placed in quarantine for eight days.

Motion carried that Kinai be allowed alongside of wharf after fumigation. Amendment by Mr. Turner, that Kinai be not allowed alongside of wharf, but that all freight be discharged in lighters, was lost.

Motion of Dr. Rice carried, that Jap immigrants be allowed to land, placed in quarantine for eight days, and that all baggage be fumigated.

Motion carried that the sheep on board Kinai be landed.

Motion carried that all passengers from Maui and Hawaii be allowed to land.

Motion carried that officers and crew of Kinai be allowed to ashore.

Motion carried to reconsider the motion of placing the mules in quarantine.

Motion carried that all live stock be allowed to land.

Motion carried that a committee of five be appointed to attend to the fumigating of freight. Committee appointed: Dr. Grace, Dr. Moore, Capt. Bob Andrews, F. W. Bosworth and Rev. S. L. Desha.

Dr. Rice read report of committee appointed to look into the matter of procuring food supplies direct from the coast. Report accepted.

**Precautions Elsewhere.**

The following from a letter received by Sheriff Andrews from the President of the Board of Health in Honolulu will serve to allay any apprehensions that may exist in the minds of citizens on account of the action of the sanitation committee here in allowing the landing of passengers and freight, Mr. Cooper says:

"As the disease is not epidemic the Board has decided to let the inter-island steamers leave this port. We feel, that, under the circumstances, you should have no fear of contagion from the vessels or freight or passengers. Immigrants from the Quarantine Station will also be allowed to go; special permits being issued for this purpose."

"I am in receipt of letters from various districts with the names of committees that have been selected to serve in case the disease breaks out on your island. It is the opinion of the Board, that the matter should be handled entirely through you."

This letter should have reached Hilo by last week's mail, but on account of being too late for fumigation, did not until this week.

**Will be no Famine.**

A meeting of a number of local business men and plantation managers was held at the Court House on Thursday evening to consider ways and means for the procuring of a sufficient food supply for the town and district under-

The present question of the conditions of the islands that may arise. The meeting was informal in character, and the somewhat long discussion upon the various questions in hand brought out the following lines of information which may be of general interest to the public.

The managers of the two neighboring plantations of Waialeale and Waialeale intimated that they were amply supplied with provisions for the present and had made what arrangements were necessary for the future.

The merchants said that they would be prepared in a short time to supply all demands from this side of the island, and whether communication with the outside was cut off or not, and in addition, provided quarantine was declared in Honolulu that would prevent the departure of any freight from that port, they would be able to supply the Kona side as well.

**Text of Instructions.**

A mail received Hilo Tuesday afternoon from Honolulu via Honolulu. In it were many letters written with the view to dispatching them by the Kinai but as the fumigating pot closed four hours before the departure of that steamer the letters were delayed until the Noonan sailed on Friday.

Among the letters was one from the President of the Board of Health to Sheriff Andrews containing information relative to the plague situation in Honolulu and instructions for the guidance of citizens in the event of the disease spreading to the other islands. Following is a copy of the letter:

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 26, 1899.  
L. A. Andrews, Esq.,  
Sheriff of Hawaii,  
Hilo, Hawaii.

Sir:—I have to report three deaths from Bubonic Plague; one at Iwilei, December 23; one at Palama, December 24; and one at Pawaia, December 25. As the disease is not epidemic, the Board have decided to let the inter-island steamers leave this port, taking only approved freight and cabin passengers having certificates of health. Steamers will not be allowed to lie at anchor wharves, and we feel, that under the circumstances you should have no fear of contagion from the vessels or the freight or passengers. Immigrants from the quarantine station will also be allowed to go. Special permits being issued for this purpose.

I am in receipt of letters from various districts, with the names of committees, that have been selected to serve in case the disease breaks out on your island.

It is the opinion of the Board, that the matter should be handled entirely through you, and we should not issue commissions to the various committees.

I enclose you herewith a printed slip of resolutions passed last night at the Board's meeting, and I enclose herewith your authority to act for me in case quarantine is necessary.

If quarantine is strictly carried out, it is the most efficient way of dealing with the case, if you are unfortunate enough to have the disease break out among you.

Very respectfully yours,  
HENRY E. COOPER,  
President Board of Health.

**Hilo Will Be It.**

A prominent business man of Hilo, who is in close touch with men in Washington who are in a position to know whereof they speak, received information by the last mail that the United States will in all probability abandon the purpose of using Pearl Harbor as a naval station, and will locate their headquarters at Hilo. This is not due altogether to the superior natural advantages of the latter place, but rather to the disposition on the part of private land owners to take advantage of what they thought was the absolute necessity of the American Government, and charge correspondingly outrageous prices for their land.

As the writer remarked, the Executive is getting sick of the whole Honolulu crowd, who have attempted to use annexation and everything connected with it, both before and subsequent to that event, for their personal ends.

**NEWS BOILED DOWN.**

The Pathfinder will remain at this post some time, as a complete survey of the harbor is to be made.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Scott, Wainaku, announce the engagement of Miss Helen Willis to Mr. Archibald C. Steele.

Mrs. C. O'Rourke was granted a divorce by Judge Wilder, on Thursday, from her husband on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

The extension of Pittman street is being rolled and otherwise put into shape for traffic. The abutments of the bridge are ready, and the bridge itself will be soon put into position.

The January term of the Circuit Court opened at 10 a. m. yesterday. The trial of criminal cases will be delayed until Deputy Attorney-General Doie arrives from Honolulu.

The Peacock block is now nearly completed; the principal delay being account of the cornice and other outside metal work which is to arrive by a sailing vessel in the near future.

Chas. Fairer has circulated a subscription paper during the past week for the fund being raised on these islands for the support of wives and children of British soldiers in the Transvaal.

The harbor is filling up with vessels again for the sugar season and it seems probable from arrangements made by the various lines that this will be Hilo's busiest winter, thus far, in the shipping way.

Three Japanese charged with assaulting a countryman in Olia were convicted on Saturday last and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. An additional charge of extortion was placed against them.

Real estate business in town seems to be somewhat better than for a time back. Quite a few transfers have been made, and the "paralysis" induced by the President's order seems to have been to some extent removed.

Owing to the freight demand in Hilo the Matsen line has chartered two additional vessels to come to Hilo with cargoes of merchandise. Vessels in the fleet now on the way are the Roderick Dhu which left San Francisco, December 23, brig Courtney Ford, sailed December 24 and the schooner J. M. Coleman, sailed December 28. At last advice the Santiago had not arrived at the Coast. She will not return to Hilo next voyage but will take cargo to Honolulu.

**A Water Strike.**

Today there was much rejoicing at headquarters owing to the fact that

## OLAA DOINGS

## Acres Now Planted and Crop Expected.

## How the Holidays Were Spent--Improvements Being Made and Other Interesting Notes.

OLAA PLANTATION, Jan. 4, 1900

This is the busy time of the year among the officials here, their annual reports being due, and every one is in a statistical fever. I have gleaned from Manager McStocker that he has now 1,000 acres of cane planted and 1,000 more cleared ready for planting. Of ten miles of plantation roads contemplated (nearest Hilo, extending along the Volcano road for about five miles), eight miles have been completed and all will be finished in about a month. This will give access to all of this part of the plantation and settle the question of an easy handling of the crop. It has been an undertaking of much difficulty and the manager is pleased that its consummation is so near. Then again, the Hilo Railroad Company is rapidly approaching the heart of the property, ensuring easy transportation to shipboard.

In the construction of these plantation roads the rock removed during the clearing is put into the roadbed instead of being placed in piles all over the fields. The roads are thus made heavy enough for the largest teams, and heaviest loads, and will endure for years, as every care is used in their construction with a view to permanency.

**Work on New Mill.**

Work will be commenced during the present month on the mill near the junction of the Volcano and Puna roads. Already overtures are being made by the Planters' Association, composed of about thirty holders of cane land, to have their cane ground at the Olia mills. They estimate their output at about 2,000 tons. Manager McStocker has had several conferences with a committee of the planters and it is believed that the terms will be determined at an early day.

There has been an amicable agreement between the Olia and Hilo Sugar Companies as to some disputed water rights and Manager McStocker says Olia has got all it was after. This means from seven to ten million gallons of water daily and is something worth having secured.

**New Residences Building.**

On the Puna road residences for J. F. Clay, E. S. Soper and J. W. Givens, leading officers of the company, have just been completed and are occupied by these gentlemen and their families. On New Year's day, the first of the week, month and century, the corner stone of a residence for Manager McStocker was laid with ancient and modern rites. The modern rites were the most interesting to the guests. It will be in close touch with the residences of the other officers. In the immediate vicinity a number of cozy, pretty and substantial modern cottages have been erected for the married lunas.

At Mountain View everything is in excellent shape and no fear is entertained as to the first crop. Assistant Manager Peter McCrea, who has been long enough at his business to know whereof he speaks, predicts that the first Olia crop will reach 25,000 tons! He says it and has money to place on his assertion. Mr. McCrea is peculiarly gifted with the sense of looking at matters carefully, and he says this is no mere boast.

The company has just secured the Shippam tract on the Puna road. On this is 165 acres of cane, eight months old, in fine condition, and it is proposed to at once plant an additional 150 acres.

During the holiday week the plantation was visited by many persons interested in sugar, among them being Mr. Bole, bookkeeper of Papakoa, Archie Steele of the Hilo Tribune, Charles E. Egan, Mr. Mackie of the Hilo Electric Company, Mr. Shippam, a large holder of properties in this district, and A. E. Cooley, passenger agent of the Oahu Railway & Land Company. These gentlemen drove to all parts of the Olia holdings and had their critical eyes with them. They expressed themselves as pleased with the outlook and surprised at the manifold evidences of earnest and hard work.

**Holiday Cheer.**

On Christmas day Manager McStocker gave a dinner to the employees of the company at Mountain View, and all attended. The tables were spread in the large hall, which was handsomely decorated with all the edibles of the islands, and in evergreens was the greeting, "Merry Christmas," and the motto, "Ola's All Right." The banquet, decorations and the major portion of the good cheer were due to the kindly ministrations of Mrs. McStocker, Mrs. J. F. Clay and Mrs. J. M. Riggs, and the guests toasted and thanked them till they were as happy as anyone else. A plain talk was given by Mr. McStocker, and the representatives of the different sections replied to him, and on all sides were given promises of mutual support in the advancement and success of Olia.

On New Year's day the Nine-Mile Station gave a luncheon and committee, having been successful in rounding up Mr. McStocker, he was presented with a fine set of double harness, and then there were more speeches and more well, that was all.

Then the Mountain View boys called upon Mrs. McStocker and presented her with a lady's phatton, and there were more speeches, some blushing and everybody was as enthusiastic as they could be, and some were "more so," and so the century was ushered in at Olia.

**A Water Strike.**

Today there was much rejoicing at headquarters owing to the fact that

## Never Look Old

There is no need of it. You can look at thirty as if you are sixteen. Then why look as if you are sixty? Thick and glossy hair belongs to youth. Thin and faded hair to old age.

will make your hair soft and glossy, rich and abundant. It will keep your scalp free from dandruff, and will surely prevent your hair from falling out.

It never fails to restore the Natural Color to the Hair

It gives to the hair that soft, glossy appearance so natural to early life. For men, this means the look of strength and power. For women, it is the one ornament of youthful beauty.

Remember that pimples, rashes, and like disfigurements of the face may be thoroughly removed by taking a course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make the skin smooth and the blood rich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS

water was found in plenty in a shaft near the Half-Way House, where tunneling has been in progress for weeks. A distance of about twenty-five feet through pahoehoe was blasted with slight "signs" and today Ed. Lentz, who has charge of the work, fired an extra four sticks of dynamite and the water crashed forth and is gushing yet. Lentz will get a handsome bonus and the company stands ready to reward all such discoveries.

**Some Plantation Notes.**

Charley Egan has 300 acres at Upper Olia and has the major portion of his cane planted and says it is showing up well.

There are 375 mules on the plantation and seventy more are on the way from California on the Roderick Dhu. The mules on hand are all of the finest stock, in excellent condition and working every day. As they cost about \$150 each and are worth it, they are quite an important item in the assets.

The rainfall for this season has been phenomenally light, but sufficient has fallen to give strength to the cane just planted and it is all developing rapidly and has every indication of fullness.

Robert Locher, on the Puna road, is rooting out seventy acres of coffee trees and will put in cane. The trees are four years old and were bearing well, but Mr. Locher says, "Sugar is king of Olia."

The headquarters of Olia have been removed from Mountain View to Nine-Mile Station, where we now have the postoffice, a notary public, the office of the Puna Road Board, three restaurants, groceries, and other business ventures, and are beginning to assume quite the air of a municipality. As there is a population of over 1,500 on the plantation, a movement to have a branch District Court and a resident Sheriff is being considered.

DAN. D. PENN.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. McGrew is convalescing from a sharp attack of grip.

The Anglican Church Chronicle for January is out with its usual interesting budget of religious news and comment.

Dr. E. L. Hutchinson of Hilo was a passenger from Japan on the steamer Calma yesterday. He is at the Hawaiian hotel.

Mrs. Christopher Gertz has sent another memorial to President McKinley protesting against her treatment in the Hawaiian courts.

E. O. Hall & Son have issued their usual neat calendar for 1900. In addition to the day of the month it carries the day of the year throughout.

Oahu College, having received permission of the Board of Health, will open next Monday. The preparatory school will remain closed until further notice.

Perry H. Heath, projector of the First American Bank of Honolulu, has been made chairman of the Committee on Organization and Literature of the Republican National Committee.

**THE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.**

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

**Pacific Mail Steamship Co.**

**Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.**

**AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.**

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave for port on or about the dates below mentioned:

**FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:**

1900  
GAELIC ..... JAN. 13  
HONGKONG MARU ..... JAN. 23  
CHINA ..... JAN. 23  
DORIC ..... FEB. 8  
NIPPON MARU ..... FEB. 16  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... FEB. 24  
COPTIC ..... MARCH 6  
AMERICA MARU ..... MARCH 14  
PEKING ..... MARCH 22  
GAELIC ..... MARCH 30

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO:**

1900  
LORIC ..... JAN. 13  
NIPPON MARU ..... JAN. 23  
COPTIC ..... FEB. 8  
AMERICA MARU ..... FEB. 16  
GAELIC ..... MARCH 6  
HONGKONG MARU ..... MARCH 14  
CHINA ..... MARCH 23  
DORIC ..... MARCH 31

For general information apply to

**H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.**

J. H. Fisher retired from the firm of Bishop & Co. on the 31st day of December, 1899. The firm now comprises Samuel M. Damon and Henry E. Wally.

As a sanitary precaution the Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Kindergarten building has been raised another two feet and is now supported by brick foundations.

The new advertisement of the Pacific Hardware Company voices the large increase in the use of the Vacuum Oil in the islands. The Emerald Compound they advertise does not interfere with the lubrication of the oils, and, unlike other preparations, does not have to be used with any special brand of oil.

**MINISTER'S INTIMATION.**

Given to Tramways Company Concerning Track Laying.

The Rapid Transit Company applied to the Minister of the Interior yesterday, requesting him to direct the Tramways Company to put its track on the mauka side of the street so as not to interfere with the location on the makai side already granted by the Government to the Rapid Transit Company.

It appeared that the Rapid Transit Company expressed a willingness to withdraw its request if the Tramways Company would agree not to go on laying rails. Mr. Neumann, representing the Tramways Company, replied that he was inclined to acquiesce in the latter alternative, but desired to confer with Mr. Pain and give his answer in the morning. The contention of the Rapid Transit Company is that the matter should remain in statu quo until the respective rights are settled on the merits of the case.

Although the Minister of the Interior did not say so in so many words, an intimation was given to the Tramways Company that unless it acquiesced he would make an order directing it to lay its track on the mauka side of the street, as the statute gives him power so to do.

**SAILORS' TESTIMONY.**

Given in Court Yesterday in Matter of Carson Wreck.

At the request of Capt. Pilz of the wrecked bark Wm. Carson, the testimony of sailors E. A. Nelson, D. McDonald, Andrew Young and Alex. Campbell, of the bark Carson, was taken yesterday in the Supreme Court. The sailors expect to leave Honolulu soon, and Capt. Pilz was anxious to secure this testimony as a precautionary measure in the event that a damage suit was instituted in the future.

The petition of the Wilder Steamship Company to take the testimony of Oscar Nelson, in the matter of the wreck, was filed. Nelson could not, however, be found.

**The New Year Advertiser.**

The New Year's issue of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser was a splendid specimen of what the Hawaiian Islands can do in the newspaper line. It ought to go a long way to restore what confidence may be lost by the unfortunate presence of the bubonic plague. It will no doubt be carefully preserved for future reference.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

The Hilo Tribune is nothing if not enterprising. It has discovered, by use of its own system of wireless telegraphy, that the United States Government has decided to abandon Pearl Harbor and use Hilo as a naval rendezvous. This is news indeed, and it discounts the other announcement that the President has made up his mind to abandon the old policy of letting the people of a given Territory pick one of themselves for Governor and will confer the Executive honors of Hawaii upon an outsider. After seeing this burst of newspaper enterprise the Tribune's only Honolulu rival can hardly hope to keep the lead by claiming to have a cheap spy among Judge Hartwell's dinner guests. It will have to make some other sport.

**THE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.**

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches enables us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS are right.

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